TELEGRAPHIC. Our Cable Dispatches. LONDON, March 13 .- No more Fenian demon-

strations have been reported. MARCH 14.-The Fenian troubles modifiedly continue. The insurgents are refuged in the Wirtaw, where they are perishing from cold.

Berlin, March 13 .- Herr Munchauzen chal- lenged Von Bismarck for words uttered in debate. FLORENCE: March 14 .- The result of the elections is doubtful. GARBALDI heads the opposi-

London, March 14-Noon.-Consols 914; United States Bonds 743.

LIVERPOOL March 14-Noon .- Cotton opens firm, with continued activity; sales 12,000 bales; Middling Uplands 134d.; Orleans 19fd. There is an improved feeling at Manchester. Both Goods and Yarns have advanced. Corn is advanced to 38s. 6d. Tallow 44s. Rosin-Common Wilmington 9s. 3d. Turpentine 37s. 6d.

Congressional. WASHINGTON, March 14 .- The House adjourned at half-past 12, and no business was done.

In the Senate, the House Bill suspending the Act relieving the Bouliery heirs was referred to the Committee on Private Claims. After other unimportant business, the consideration of the Reconstruction Supplemental Bill was resumed. An amendment was offered providing that at elections for delegates the vote of the people whether they desired a Convention should be taken. The amendment gave rise to an earnest debate, the chief argument in its favor being if such vote favoring the Convention would make it constitutional. It was opposed principally on account of opening the door to delay and irregularity in restoring the States to representation.

The debate indicated that the majority considered early restoration as vital to financial interest and involved matters too important for technical

Mr. Johnson doubted the long existence of the Government with ten States out.

Mr. Morron opposed allowing rebels to say whether they desired a Convention. The amendment was defeated. The following was the vote: Yeas-Cameron, Chandles, Drake, FERRY. FESSENDEN, FOWLER, HARLAN, HOWARD. HOWE, MORGAN, MORRILL of Maine, MORRILL of Vermont, PATTERSON of New Hampshire, SUMNER,

THAYER, TIPTON, WADE-17; Nays 27. An amendment making the vote by close ballot constitutionally perpetual, was argued until the Senate went into executive session.

Marine News. NEW YORK, March 14.—Arrived the steamships Iowa and City of Cork, Boston, Mar h 14.—The steamship Africa has

arrived from Liverpool. Massachusettes Politics. Boston, March 14 .- The Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature have passed the Constitutional Amendment.

> New York Market. NOON DISPATCH.

New York, March 14. Stocks steady. Money 6a7 per cont. Exchange, sight 9½. Flour 15a25c. better; superfine State \$8 90a\$10.25. Southern \$10 50a\$16 50. Wheat 3a5c. better. Corn excited; ton lirmer. Middling Uplands 30a202.

EVENING DISPATCH. Cotton firmer, but less active under higher prices; sales 250 bales, at 31c. Flour quiet, at an advance of 20a25c.; Mixed Western Corn \$1 15a 1 18. Provisions quiet and steady; Mess Pork \$22 872. Whiskey quiet. Sugar heavy. Naval Stores dull and lower ; Turpentine 70 c. a71 ; Rosin \$4s8 50. Freights active; by steam, 9-16; by sail, Gold 34f.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Coffee firm. Sugar dull and nominal. Rice dull; Carolina 104a101. Flour firmer. Wheat steady. Corn active and higher; White \$1.04a1.07. Provisions higher. Mess Pork \$22.75. Whiskey in bond 30a31c.

Cincinnati Market. CINCINNATI, March 14.-Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat scarce. Mess Pork \$22. Bacon steady; shoulders 94c.; clear sides 124c. Corn, in sacks, 76c. Whiskoy unchanged.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions adjourned on Saturday evening. We learn from the worthy Clerk of the Court that nearly all the business of the term was completed. In all respects the session passed off agreeably.

On Saturday his Honor Judge Glover passed sentence of death on John Comfit and Monday Brown, freedmen, convicted of the crime of arson. They are ordered to be hung on the first Friday in May.—Abbeville Banner.

It is our painful duty to announce the death, on yesterday morning, of our townsman, Judge D. F. Jones. In this District and throughout the circle of an extensive sequan, ance elsewhere, this intelligence will create a feel: g of profound sorrow for the loss of a most excellent citizen and friend, and of sympathy for the afflicted family. For several months Judge Jones had been in such feelle health as to excite painful apprehensions that he would as to excite painful apprehensions that he would not recover. On this account he had been compelled to resign the office of Judge of the District Court, to which he had been chosen by the Legis-

CALL OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The following is an extract from a private letter just received from Greenville, written by a gentleman of high position

"By rews from Anderson to-night (March 9), we learn that Governor Orr will call the Legislature together at once, to consider the call of a Convention."—Carouna Sparlan.

We regret to announce that our friend, Capt. Thomas E. Stanley, was thrown from his horse on Monday afternoon and painfully injured, having his collar bone broken.—Marion Star.

North Carolina Items,

FEDERAL DEAD.—We note the arrival recently of a number of dead bodies of Federal soldiers, from points on the river below the city, brought to this place for burial. We learn that a tract of land just outside the city limits has been purchased and a cometery established for the interment of the bodies of Federal dead. To this place the bodies arriving, to which we have alluded, were conveyed. Wilmington Dispatch.

THE CEMETERY. - The return of fair weather has assisted by many of the young gentlemen of the city, to resume their pious labors at the Confederate Cemetery. The work of removing and re-in-terring the dead is progressing rapidly and satis-

FRUIT CROP.-The indications are unfavorable for a good fruit crop. In many sections, peaches and early fruits are in bloom, and vegetation gen-erally is making its appearance. If the frosts of March and April do not cut off the fruit, it will be a wonder. The demand for dried fruits is now so

extensive that it is desirable that our fruit crop

should be large. We presume the blackberry crop will be gathered very extensively.—Ibid.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—It is gratifying to be able to announce that during the visit of Bishop Atkinson forty-one white persons received the rite confirmation, and thirty-four persons of color. This result is also complimentary to the incumbent, Rev. Mr. Forbes.—Newbern Commercial. SHAMEFUL DESECRATION.—The heartless work which prevailed in the city cemetery, soon after the close of the war, was resumed on Saturday night last, when the private burial ground of the Ellis and Attmore family was desecrated. On that night some heartless villain broke open a brick vault, then tore as under the coffin case, rent from the coffin the silver plate, and threw it into the garden (in which the lot is situated), then broke open the coffin itself, and left its contents exposed. A more heartless, fiendish act we have never re-

The object of this foul act would seem to be the finding of money," for contiguous to the vault a deep hole was found to be dug beneath an apple tree, evidently with the same intent.

In this community there are vagabonds who impose upon a certain class of fools, by telling them where money is buried.—Ibid.

tional Republican :

John Quincy Adams, one of the ablest men in Massachusetts, a son of Charles Francis Adams, a grandson of ex-President John Quincy Adams, and great-grandson of ex-President John Adams, was on Monday laid upon the table and yesterday rejected by the Senate of the United States, for naval officer of Boston, at the instigation of Chas. Sumner and Henry Wilson!—two comparatively little men who learned the anti-slavery alphabet at the school

of the Adamses.
It is but an act of justice to Mr. Adams to say that he was not only not an applicant for the office, but was entirely ignorant of his nomination by the President until he saw it in print, when he immediately telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury that his professional engagements, as a counsellor-at-law, were such as would preclude the possibility of his accepting the office. This dispatch was received too late to reach the Senate, in the regular order of cusiness yesterday; hence Sunner and Wilson, who were thisting for the blood of him who "laid on the table," let the axe fall and off went the head of John Quincy Adams, a num who is as noble, in every sense of the word, as is the unsullied name he bears. Let the headsmen

beware! Massachusetts will remember!

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, February 22, 1867 .- With your leave, and that of your readers, I propose to resume our weekly chat, which to me, at least, was a source of considerable pleasure during the greater part of last year. You will please also continue sending me THE NEWS, for I have not yet written enough to be above feeling proud of seeing myself done in type and printer's ink. My letters will be from Paris, Berlin, Munich, Frankfort, and perhaps from Swiss and Italian cities; also from points within Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, i. e., in case the Fenian war should not render that country too uninviting to strangers. As a matter of course, in giving you my itinerary over such an extensive range of territory, it will sometimes be impossible to avoid using terms not altogether Anglo-Saxon. So take my advice, Mr Editor, and buy a Polyglot Lexicon for the use of your proof reader; or if that should be too heavy a draught on the exchequer of the News office, procure a set of

"French without a master," "German in six les-

sons," "the Royal Road to Rome," etc., which, perhaps, may answer the same purpose. As I have spent the winter in Paris, I shall not be under the necessity of beginning my series of foreign letters by inflicting on your readers the oft repeated story of a sea voyage. I hope they will take all that for granted. But in case they would like to refresh their memories they can find Atlantic voyages by the gross in every novel almost, and certainly in every book of European travel: and if they have discovered that strong family resemblance in these narratives which always stares me in the face, I know they will dispense with any further repetition of the performance. So let this go for preface; and now we will to our task. I do not design "doing" the Exposition until later. You will necessarily get so much "Exposition" in the course of the coming summer, that I am sure you will thank me if I spare you as long as I can.

There is an idea abroad that France, like England, neglects her "lower classes;"-that in the matter of education, for instance, there is abundant and most excellent provision for the wealthy, but very inadequate arrangements for the poor. There is some truth in this. The Minister of Public Instruction, not long since, published three documents, which merit the attention of all who are interested in this great subject. He gives two tables, showing what progress was made each year, from 1833 to 1865, over the year preceding, in regard to the number of adult persons who enjoyed the benefit of school instruction, and in the third table, he shows, by departments, the number of adult classes open during the early part of last year, viz: 24,065. Accompanying these tables there is an educational Map of France The departments are classed according to the degree of education exhibited by the young conscripts of the class of 1864; and these degrees are marked by different shades of color. The white indicates the most, and the black the least favored departments. Seven enjoy the honor of being marked white; the illiterate in these departments being only five per cent. Twenty-six are painted in dark brown, having

3a4c. better. Western mixed \$1 15a\$1 18. Pork dull; new mess \$22 50a\$2 504. Lard quiet, in barrels 12a13. Whiskey quiet. Peas quiet. Cot-1864, 7856, and in the winter of 1865-66 the number acres of land in the South that will go uncultivated ross to 24,065. The Government is evidently alive to this year and for years to come. The people do not fully realize this fact, and recollect that all, where the only return is an exhibition of vindictive the importance of this matter, and intends in a few years to have a thorough system of public instruction, which shall insure a modicum at least of education to even the humblest,

Preaching, as a general thing, in the Catholic Church, is not thought as much of as among Proicstants. But eloquence always finds ready appreciation, and certainly in no country more so than France. DAGUERRE and HYACINTHE are as great popular favorites here as the BEECHERS and CHAPINS, and Spungeons and Puncheons of Protestantism. Her Imperial Majesty has just signified her regard of the eloquent priest, DAGUERRE, of the Madelaine, who has been appointed Bishop, it is said, at the personal solicitation of EUGENIE. She was so much delighted by his sermons, with which, every Sunday, he enchanted his hearers, that she proposed him to the Emperor as Governor of the Prince Imperial. The Emperor appointed him at once to his office, besides nominating him Senator of France, so that the eloquent preacher will receive an annual salary of 120,000fr. more than is allowed even to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and more by several thousand greenback dollars than is enjoyed by the President of the United States.

Considering the disadvantages the press has been laboring under during the present reign, it is surprising to find how, notwithstanding all drawbacks, papers increased and multiplied. The periodical press of France consists now of 830 political and 1807 non-political journals; 63 of the former and 603 of the latter are published in Paris. The daily circulation of the most influential papers is as follows: Siecle, 45,000; Moniteur, 20,000; Patrie, 16,600; Presse, 15.000 Opinion Nationale, 14,800; Constitutionnel, 13,166; Debats, 9,166. What a contrast is here exhibited to the press of New York; where any one of the leading dailies enjoys a circulation as large as all these put together. This argues badly for the intellectual life of the world's gay capital. The theatres enjoy considerably more patronage than the newspapers.

The second part of the Emperor's "Life of Julius Casar," I see it announced, will be ready for sale during the month of April. Thiers is engaged in writing "L'histoire de l'esprit Francals." Victor Hugo's new romance, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," is now printed in Paris and Brussels in French, in Berlin in German, in Madrid in Spanish, in London in English, in Turin in Italian, and in St. Petersburg in Russian. Quite a fortune has been paid to the exiled poet by the various publishing houses in these countries. rose) I am no great admirer of him. I respect him because of the extraordinary hold he has on the affections of his countrymen. I have again and again tried to "enthuse" myself in Victorboth in his prose and his verse-and have in every instance failed. However, as some of your readers doubtless think with the French on this head. and not with your correspondent, I will give you the following, which purports to be a correct penpicture of the author of Fantine: A magnificent head-the brow piled up square and compact, where all the intellectual organs seem well and evenly developed. Immense ideality, above which the moral faculties arch the head into a well rounded dome. Eyes not large, but deep and intenso, with a soft fire. Large ears. Nose in harmony with the rest of the face, which inclines to squareness. Mouth full of determination, yet expressive of feeling. Thick moustache and very short gray beard.

But to come to lighter torics. America, it is remarked by all European travelers, is the country of candy shops; and candy, in fact, as you know it. can scarcely be said to exist in Europe. But we have confectionery. Bon bons are a decided justitution in Paris. Among the most celebrated shops in the Ruc de la Paix, is that of the great confectioner, GIRANDIN, who is called, not a confectioner. but an artist. The invention of a bon bon, the perfection of a chocolat, the preparation of a nougal, engross him as much as if the question conengross him as much as if the question concerned the solution of a national problem. Between the conceptions of his ideas and their execution, days, nights, weeks, months even, somecution, days, nights, we have a some cution of the common weaks and their execution of the common times elapse. He almost forgets to cat or to drink; PETT' SPITE. -The following we find in the Na- he enters, like Anchimedes, into a state of sublime mental absorption. At last the great day arrives when his idea is completely developed, and may be when his idea is completely developed, and may be given to the world. He grouses himself and exclaims "Eureka!" Then follows the second her-states Constitution, continued to do so afterwards culean labor-that of finding a name for the new under the United States Constitution itself, which creation, and all the quarters of the world, all the epochs of history, all the dessitudes of politics,

> and pralines, and puddings, and tartlets. M. GIRANDIN'S palace of sweet delights is built over deed cellars, where myriads of workmen, with naked arms and faces illumined by the slare from great success, and the committee have just issued the jurnace fires, expend strength suited to the instruction includes Latin, French, arithmetic, forges of Vulcan, in manufacturing bonbons for women and babies. Progress and science are inwomen and babies. Progress and science are invoked in aid of this manufacture as strenuously as for others of more importance. Various methods of condying have been invented, popularized, and then thrown aside. Great pains have been expend- them.

tesc, are some of the titles applied to his c. kes

ed on the accurate sculpture of moulds for imitations of fruits and figures. Complicated machinery for the preparation and sugaring of almonds has been brought into service. The liqueur bonbons are made by a special process. The moulds are filled with a syrup, whose crystallizable constitu-

ents are precipitated upon the periphery of the mould; a solid exterior is thus formed, while the interior remains liquid, and guarded from evaporation. During the last month the Maison Girandin manufactured one million four hundred and forty-four thousand bonbons, exclusive of all other

One kind of bonbon, invented by GIRANDIN, named Mes ephemeres," has become especially famous. "Sir," said an epicure who had tasted this chef d'œuvre, "your achievement is not a bonbon, it is a caress!" "Upon my word of honor, said another, "one might swear that he had all the flowers of Paradise in his mouth I" "For my part," said a youth, timidly, who had been present at the trial, "when I tasted it for the first time, I could have believed that Theresa was kissing me!" But the highest art of the master is not expended upon the sugar plums. The boxes that hold them furnish a field for infinite ingenuity. The paper bag has been replaced by a box of enamelled pasteboard, white, tlue, rose or magenta colored, tied with a ribbon of the same shade. The Lan-

cret basket is composed of a handkerchief of point d'Alencon, the four corners of which are raised by four bouquets of flowers, and are held by two handles covered with satin. The Trianon basket is coquetishly pretty, made of rice straw, garlanded with branches of roses, or of straw of gold, lined with white satin ornamented with grapes made of pearls. The Mignon box, ornamented with a portrait of ARY SHAEFFER's mignon, is called, next to the Lancret basket, the great success

GIRANDIN employs thirty-five girls in the sales department of his house. These girls, who all oard in the house, are watched over with peculiar care. "He exacts of them," says a writer in the Figaro, "not only zeal and diligence in their business, but also the most ferocious virtue." "Mademoiselle," said M. GIBANDIN, on receiving

new clerk, "remember that you are here to sell, weet things, and not to hear them." M. GIRANDIN adopts a singular method to prevent the girls from stealing the sugar plums. The first day of her arrival the new clerk is shut up for nearly a day in the room where the reserves are kent, with permission to help herself freely to whatever she wants. She does not fail to avail herself of this permission, and enjoys the feast so much that she is sorry to be liberated from the place of confinement. But in 4 little while, she is seized with such a violent indigestion and heartburn, that she bitterly repents of her greediness. and becomes disgusted with sugar plums ever after. "I have in my employ," said M. GIBANDIN, "girls who for six years have never put a bonbon ÆSCULAPIUS. to their lips."

Cotton-Corn or Starvation

cent. Twenty-six are painted in dark brown, having sixty-six per cent. of unlearned. In one-fourth of France, we thus find two thirds of the yeun.

unable to read, and as the education of the giris is even more neglected, it is supposed that in the said twenty-six departments not over twenty-five per cent. of the women can read.

The classes for the instruction of adults are designed to remady this evil, and they are found to the period to suppose the paint of the yeun.

Cotton—Corn or Starvation.

We last week call dupon the people of the South to suspend the cultivation of cotton for this year at least, as the only cure for the ills of the times. This suggestion we knew would be looked upon by many as almost impracticable. But desperate diseases require strong physic and desperate remedies. The man that will not submit to such, described to suspend the people of the South to suspend the cultivation of cotton for this year at least, as the only cure for the ills of the times. This suggestion we knew would be looked upon by many as almost impracticable. But desperate diseases require strong physic and desperate remedies. The man that will not submit to such, described to suspend the cultivation of cotton for this year at least, as the only cure for the ills of the times. This suggestion we knew would be looked upon by many as almost impracticable. But desperate ones require strong physics and desperate remedies. The man that will not submit to such, described the supplied to read the cultivation of cotton for this year. sumers. Then is it not inevitable there will be an increased demand for provisions? The South is certainly new destitute. Will not the people, then, open their eyes? We appeal to them to plant corn and provisions. Cotton, with the tax with which it is encumbered, will not pay as well. But for the proof—tigures speak for themselves:

9 acres in cotton yields 8 bags, 450 pounds on 21/4 % cent.... 9 00

Thus five cents is left int favor of corn with the addition of pasturage. Recollect that three bushels in the crib is worth four out of it. Cotton requires more work than corn, but the value of the cotton seed makes up, we conceive, for the extra labor. There is four per cent. in addition to the above taken off of cotton for bagging and rope. Now is it certain that cotton will another year bring even twenty cents?

The above facts in reference to corn and cotton

Peas from the 9 acres... 30 00

The upper part of the Southern States usually produce corn, wheat, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, flax, hay, pork, beef, horses, mules, and carry on mining operations.

The middle portion should make corn, raise their

own hogs, beef cattle, sheep, &c., with rice (not taxed—now obtained from India), sweet potatoes, goober peas, make sugar and syrup, &c. The castern and southern portion now find the lum_ castern and southern portion now find the lumber trade, pitch, turpentine and the growing of rice, to pay much better than anything else. This being the case, let cotton alone, It is in every sense to our interest. Sugar and syrup can be made to any extent in the Mississippi Valley and in Texas. It is protected instead of being taxed will not the people give their attention to its production, or do they prefer sitting with folded arm and wear the yoke? If they will not help them selves, then let them, we say, wear it and take the consequences. A word to the wise, though, should be sufficient.—Milledgeville Recorder.

A Richmond Radical Dissatisfied. [Extract from Letter to the Washington Chronicle, dated Richmond, March 10th.]

This committee called on the President and his Cabinet officers [Messee. Ould, Crump and Keily], and after deliberate consultation they received full assurances that if they could get Congress to pass an act to place the reorganization in the hands of the President and his military commanders, the manipulate the whole affair in the interest of the I have never seen the great man myself, and to rebels. This news makes the rebel camp-fires tell you the truth (but this strictly under the truth brightly to-night in Richmond; hilarity is

neck of the .Union man and the negro race once The cat is now out of the meal tub, and it is openly claimed that there are not fifteen hundred men disqualified in Virginia under the fourteenth article of the amended Constitution, a large ma-jority of them petty postmasters who held office before the war, This is true. The Legislature of Virginia in 1849 repealed all acts and requirements by law at that time for executive and indicial officers and members of the General Asembly on entering upon the r duties to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States (see Revise | Code of Virgin 86.) All the oath required was that of fealty to the State of Virginia. This code was adopted during the excitement which followed the election of General Taylor in 1848. It is well known that the oath support the Constitution of the United States is by design left out by the codifiers. Treason was then being plotted in Virginia. The oath to was then being proceed in the United States was there left out to suit the convenience of the tender-Now the benefit is claimed and the wis-

dom of the men of those days extelled. Congress should immediately pass an act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitutional Amendment, declaring that all State officers embraced by the provision of the Constitution of the United States, legislative, judicial and executive, which requires them to support the Constitution of the United States, who have discharged the duties of their offices without taking said oath, shall be deemed disqualified in the same manner and to all intents and purposes as if they had taken the said oath. The result of this expected action on the part of Congress and the President has the most

The Richmond Dispatch, commenting upon the above, pronounces it a batch of gross falsehoods. We have room only for the following correction: required it, as our officers knew. There was no "design" in the matter, as attributed to our people; on the contrary, the vote electing members to are ransacked for this purpose. A Choiseul, ar. Like convention, on the very eve of the war. proved that a large majority of the people of Virginia were for the Union and opposed to secession I EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN ENGLAND .- Twenty-

five ladies have entered their names for the ensu-ing session at the Ladies' Medical College in London. The ladies' classes at Oxford have proved a Euclid, German, &c.

The Fenian Outbreak in Ireland-State-ment by Lord Derby. In the House of Lords, February 18, in reply to question from Lord Essex, Lord Dansy spoke of the Fenian authreak in Ireland, as follows :

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1867.

The noble carl and their lordships knew that an anxious hope was expressed in the speech from the throne shat her Majesty's Government would be able to dispense with any exceptional legislation upon this subject in regard to I cland. It must be, however, borne in mind that to recent outbreak, insignificant as it was, was perfectly unexpected and unforeseen by any party; but he was happy to state, from the accounts which the government had received, that the outbreak had been entirely put down, and the most satisfactory part of it was, that the conduct of the population of the country had to a great extent falsified the apprehensions expressed by the late Lord-Lieutenant, country had to a great extent falsified the appre-hensions expressed by the late Lord-Lieutenant, that if any outbreak took place it would be at once joined by a large portion of the population. In the late case the insurgents had been joined by no one. They were insignificant in point of num-bers; utterly deserted by everybody, and they ex-ercised not the slightest influence upon the sur-rounding population. It was impossible to say whether there was any danger from any other sim-ilar attempt in any other part of Treland; and ilar attempt in any other part of Ireland; and upon the part of the Government he was not able to answer the question of the noble Earl at present, nor till after he had seen the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who had only returned from Dublin that morning, and who would of course be able to afford the latest information. In reference to the treatment of prisoners, their object would be to dis-er minate and to consider the relative amount of or minate and to consider the relative amount of guilt of each prisoner, and with regard to the high-est description of offenees the Government would not shrink from enforcing the utmost rigor of the law; yet every case would be indged upon its own merits. He was sure neither the noble earl nor their lordships desired that any prisoner should be visited with any undue severity. As to the other questions, it would not be necessary for him to say more than that in the discharge of their duties all officers might rely to the fullest extent upon the suppert and considence of her Majesty's Gevernment. -

Enough. Under the above heading the New York Evening

Post, of the 12th, publishes the following editorial. The Post represents, as is well known, the intelligent portion of the Northern Republicans, and, in this instance, it is fair to presume, speaks the sentiments of that party:

Congress has passed the "supplement" to the Reconstruction act introduced by Senator Wilson. It has now done enough for awhile in the way of econstruction, and we trust it will rest there, and wait the effect of what is done. Mr. Sumner's re-

await the effect of what is done. Mr. Sumner's resolutions were rightly voted down in the Senato yesterday; and we hope all similar attempts to disturb or interfere with the operation of the Reconstruction Act, in either House at this session, will be promptly voted down.

There is every prospect that the Southern States, c'at least the greater part of them, will almost immediately reorganize under the act of Congress. This is shown by the language of the Southern journals, by our own private information, and by the movements already begun in North Carolina and Georgia. Senator cherman said yesterday, in and Georgia. Senator cherman said yesterday, in opposition to Mr. Sumner, "The act was received and considered by the Southern people, and would be acted upon favorably by them. He had just received a letter from Gov. Patton, of Alabama, to this effect. He believed the terms of reconstruction were already acreed upon and received the tion were already agreed upon, and received the cordial agreement of the country."

Whatever Mr. Sumner and a few other extrem-

ists may wish, the country desires and demands that the act, as it now stands, shall be left alone; and it will have no med ling with it, until it is fairly presented to the Southern people "ALAS! FOR THE RARRY OF CHRISTIAN CHARITY."
The philanthropists of the Philadelphia Evening

Bulletin propose that the suffering poor of the South be left to starve to death, on account of their political opinions. It says: "Loyal Philadelphia cannot forget that Alabama not long since elected the pirate Semmes judge of a court there;" and adds: "So long as the Southern people insist upon honoring such scoundrels as Semmes, they cannot expect such loyal dommu-

of Andersonville and Belle Isle, and bestow alma where the only return is an exhibition of vindictive spite." white and black, have to live. Most of the latter, spite."

it is well known, will not work—still they are contained. Eighteen hundred years ago, He who preached sumers. Then is it not inevitable there will be all the fete of those who wick. menty to all men told the fate of those who wick-

edly refused to practice it: "I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat; ! was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not. Then shall they also answer him, saying Lord, when saw we thoe an hungered, or athirst them, saying, Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, ye did it not unto me. And these shall go away into

Changes in the British Cabinet. Our cable dispatches last week told us of changes in the Cabinet of Lord Derby. First we are informed of the resignations of the two Secretaries for the Colonics. Next we are told that the vacant offices had been filled by the Duke of Richvacant offices had been filled by the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Stephen Cave. Then again we learned by yesterday's dispatches that the Chief Secretaryship for the Colonies had been declined by the Duke of Richmond and had been accepted by the Duke of Buckinghan, to whom it had been subsequently tendered. Our telegraphic news in subsequently tendered. Our telegraphic news in regard to the Cabinet changes, though not contradictory, is up to this mement exceedingly imperfect. We are not told, for example, that Gen. Peel had resigned; yet we learn that the office which he held as Secretary of War has been filled by Sir John Pakington. The inference warranted is that Gen. Peel has resigned. The First Lordship of the Admiralty...formerly held by Sir John Pakington, has been accepted by Sir Stafford Northeote, who was formerly President of the Northcote, who was formerly President of the Northcote, who was formerly President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Stophen Cave becomes President of the Board of Trade, thus vacating the vice presidency of the same. Who has been appointed Mr. Cave's successor we have yet to learn. The Duke of Buckingham, who has succeeded the Earl of Carnarvon as Colonial Secretary, leaves vacant the Lord Presidency of the Privy Council. His successor in that office does not appear yet to have been appointed. The Hon. Mr. Corry, who has become under Secretary for the Colonies, is the only new name which appears on the ministerial roll. It is evident from all this that Lord Derby is sensible of the loss sustained by the

resignation of General Peel, Earl Carnaryon and Mr. Adderly, and that, by a doxterous use of the men at his command, he is resolved to turn them to as much account as possible.

The most important point to be noticed in connection with these changes is the haring which they have on the question of reform. So long as t was not known that General Peel had resigned, it was somewhat difficult to comprehend the course adopted by the 'two Colonial Secretaries. Now, however, that it is no longer doubtful that General Peel has abandoned his friends, the whole difficulreet has ananoned his filends, the whole difficulty is solved. Lord Derby has fairly gone in for reform. The measure, it has already cozed out, is to be thoroughly liberal in its provisions. This is too much for General Peel, who, true to the charactor which has been, with too much justice, as-cribed to the parvenu, is of all the tories the rank-est and most unbending. The marvel is that his young friend, Lord Granbourne, the Secretary of State for India, who, on more than one occasion, has revealed his sympathy with the Genera 's ultra toryism, has not followed his example. The Derby government have it yet in their power to win nonors in this reform struggle. These changes prove that they are moving in the right direction.

Whether they have gone far enough to guittle
themselves to the support of the House of Commons and to the gratitude of the country at large,
their promised Reform Bill will soon give proof.
[N. Y. Herald. A WORD OF CAUTION .- Since conventions are to be ordered in the Southern States by the com-manding generals instead of by the Legislatures, we sincerely hope that those who have urged the policy of inaction on the ground that there would be dishonor in complying with the requirements of the Sherman Bill will review their opinions and change their advice; for it is manifest if the Legischange their advice; for it is mannest if the Legis-latures could not provide for the elections without seeming to sanction the iniquities of the Sherman-Shellabarger scheme, and without seeming to con-sent to their own degradation, that the people cannot vote in such elections without giving the same sanction and incurring the same degradation. The cases are precisely parallel, and if the arguments against the proposed action by the Legislature were worth anything, it would be fatal to all hope of success at the polls. It is of the first importance that nothing shall be said to discourage, but everything to encourage the fullest possible yets, on the part of those most concerned in but everything to encourage the fallest possi-ble vote on the part of those most concerned in the welfare of the State. Every many of the class who have hitherto controlled, allowed to vote un-der the act of congress, should be brought to feel that so far from dishonoring himself by casting that vote, it is his most imperative, most momentous, and most sacred daty, not only to vote him-self, but to use all the influence he can exert to induce as many as possible of the newly enfran-chised to vote with him. If any man in or out of who are too wise to be imposed on by pretentious imbecility, and too honorable to be deceived by an affectation of superior sensibility to honor. [Richmona Whig of Tuesday.

The National Intelligencer, of the 12th, has the following paragraph: RECONSTRUCTION IN SIGHT .- A significant ac-RECONSTRUCTION IN SIGHT.—A significant acknowledgement was made yesterday, even by so determined an ultraist as Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, which ought not to escape the attention of the mople of the South. Replying to Mr. Bingham's reminder that the constitutions adopted by the Southern people would still have to come before Congress for acceptance, he declared that "Congress would be under the cresistible pressure to accept any constitution so adopted as the work to accept any constitution so adopted as the work of the people of the State." This was urged by Mr. Boutwell as greason for having the preliminaries so arranged that no needless questions should be raised in Congress subsequently about the adnission of a State.

TOBACCO AT LCUISVILLE.—The Louisville (Ky. Democrat says that the current tobacco year began in November. 1040 hogsheads were sold in January, and last month 2522, at an estimated value of \$216,532 57.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE in the City of Charleston, S. C., on the 16th day of January, 1867, after a short and sovere illness, JOHN MULLIN, in the fortieth year of his age. He was a native of Ireland, from near Ballyamena, County Antiam, but for a number of years a citizen of this country, and resident of Charleston for the IN MEMORIAM.

Last eighteen years.

Death is indeed an unwelcome visitor at all times, and under almost all circumstances, but especially was it so when his withering breath affected the life of the subject when his withering breath affected the life of the subject of this notice, and removed from earth the head of a happy family, whilst scarcely yet in the prime of life—one whose life was endowed with generosity and hospitality—a fond and devoted husband, a kind and affectionate brother, and a firm and true friend. A sorrowstricken wife and an adopted child, as well as four loving sisters and a very large circle of friends, mourn his early death. It seemeth hard to them, who were so fondly attached to him, that he should have been removed from them; but who can presume to know the wisdom of the dispensations of an All-wise and merciful God? It may please Him to borrow to-day that which but yesterday He so kindly loaned. Let us humbly bow in meek submission to His divine will, and sincerely give Him praise and thanks that He neveth afflicteth in wrath, but that all His acts are tempered with love and mercy.

Tis true we will see him him here no more. He is gone! But let all our acts, whilst we are permitted to remain on earth, be such as to warrant our meeting and joining him in the world of bliss beyond the skies.

"There is weeping on earth for the lost;
There is bowing in grief to the ground;
But rejoicing and preise 'mid the sanotified host,
For a spirit in paradise found." BY A SISTER. *

SPECIAL NOTICES. BY ALL DEMANDS AGAINST THE BRITISH

bark TECUMSEH must be tendered on This Day, before BAVENEL & CO. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THREE

onths after date application will be made for renewal of CERTIFICATES for fourteen Shares of South Carolina Railroad and Bank Stock-also fourteen New Issue-in name of T. E. WANNAMAKER, the original having been lost in Columbia.

No. 1397, date Feb. 15, 1855—Shares 1. No. 1687, date Nov. 1, 1855—Shares 2. No. 1907, date April 22, 1855—Shares 2. No. 2307, date Feb. 11, 1837—Shares 4. No. 2760, date March 23, 1858—Shares 6 No. 925, date March 31, 1860.

T. E. WANNAMAKER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS .- OFFICE OF MASTER IN EQUITY, 15th January, 1867.—Pursuant to the order of Chancellor Lesesne, made in the cause of Wittschen vs. Cordes, notice is hereby given to the Credtors of HENRY WI TSCHEN, deceased, to come in and prove, before the undersigned, their demands against the Estate of the said Testator on or before the 15th day of March, 1867, or be deliarred from any benefit of the decree above made in the case,

JAMES TUPPER. Master in Equity. NOTICE, ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, ALL FREIGHT shipped by steamers W. W. FRAZEIR and GENERAL HOOKER must be PAID ON THE WHARF. No receipts will be signed until the Freight is C. L. GUIRLEAUME, Agent, North Atlantic Wharf

AST ARTIFICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU-MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEY ANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York. AST BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The

only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instantaheous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT December 10 BEAUTIFUL HAIR, CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing, Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hair dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, New SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. DOWIE & MOISE. No. 151 Meeting street, Opposite Charleston Hotel.

January 4 AWAY WITH SPECTACLES .- OLD EYES nade new, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York, November 9

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH: CHARLES FON.—The Members (colored) of this Church were regalarly dismissed from the three White Baptist Churche of this City, to form a separate Church. They are wor shiping for the present at Bonum's Hall, John street, between Meeting and King. They have purchased a lot, and are soliciting contributions to enable them to erect a House of Worship.

They are believed to be pious and worthy persons, and their object is respectfully commended to all who have the ability and disposition to aid such enterprises. The following members of the said Church have been author ized to make collections : CHARLES SMALLS, THOMAS A DAVIS EDWARD HAIG, DANIEL D. MCALPIN, JOHN BEE and SAMUEL STEWARD. Charleston, S. C., June 27, 1866.

Rev. LUCIUS CUTHBERT. Pastor Citadel Square Church Bev. E. T. WINKLER, . Pastor United Church JAMES TUPPER, WILLIAM S. HENERY, WILLIAM G. WHILDEN, Descons Citadel Square January 4 .

NOTICE.-I HAVE APPOINTED MR. SI-MON WOLFF as my law ul agent for to transact all my business and sign my name, during my absence from this State, since the 10th inst. ' HENRY H. WOLFF. SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE. WE PRO-

POSE to furnish LABORERS of all classes for Farmers Railroads, Shop, Garden, Store, Hotel or general House Persons desiring employment will call at No. 5 Cannor

near Kin; street; and all orders for Laborers will be promptly met, and satisfactory reference given. February 23 1mo S. B. HALL & CO. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.

NY .- CHARLESTON, February 27th, 1867 .- A Dividend holders on and after this date, in partial liquidation from Ass ts realized. Also a return of the assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARF, with interest, and the Asessment Notes of \$4 per Share, now held by the Com-

Stockholders will be required to present their Stock Certificates. By order of the Board of Directors. JOSEPH-WHILDEN. Secretary and Treasurer. February 27

NOTICE TO MARINERS .- CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the abmarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. C. TURNER, H. M. Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.

February 7 FT THE HEALING POOL AND HOUSE OF MERCY.-HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for Young Men, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS. DUBLISHED IN WINNSBORO' S. C., AFFORDS A

GAILLARD, DESPORTES & WILLIAMS.

CHERAW ADVERTISER

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, AGRICULTURE, and MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. Cheraw, S. C. Published weekly, by W. L. T. PRINCE & CO. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : One copy one year. \$4
One copy six months. 2 RATES OF ADVERTISING : One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion......\$1 59 For each subsequent insertion. 1 00
All Advertisements to be distinctly marked, or they
will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others advertising by the year, ~1:beral deduction on the above rates will be made.

November 16

Greenville Mountaineer. LARGE WEEKLY, IS ISSUED EVERY THURS-A DAY, at \$3 a year, in advance. Advertisement G. E. ELFORD. Fditers.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHISOLM'S LANDING, LADY'S
ISLAND, ST. HELENA, PARIS ISLAND, BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.—The Schooner Wharf, will receive Freight for the above landings.

Apply to
March 14

Accommodation
WM. GURNEY,
No. 102 East Bay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.-THE STRICT-LY Al American Ship B. S. KIMBALL, Dear-born Master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have For balance of Freight engagements, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., • March 13 No. 74 East Bay.

FOR NEW YORK. MERCHANTS'
LINE COTTON FORWARDED THROUGH
TO LIVERPOOL OR HAVRE AT LOWEST
RATES.

The Regular Packet Schooner N. W. SMITH, W. A.
Tooker Master, having a large part of cargo engaged and
going on board, wants a few hundred bales cotton and
light freight to fill up.
For engagements apply to
March 11

WILLIAM BOACH.

NEW YORK STEAMERS.

REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE OF SIDE-WHREL STEAMERS. QUAKER CITY.

SOUTH AMERICA

O NE OF THE ABOVE MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL ST-AMERS will leave Adger's Wharf every SATURDAY for New York.

Cabin Passage Fifteen Dollars.

For freight or passage, apply to
RAVENEL & CO.
QUAKER CIFY will leave on Saturday, March 23d.

FARE REDUCED! CABIN PASSAGE FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

ONE OF THE FAVORITE AND ELE ONE OF THE FAV GANT STEAMSHIPS-QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, GRANADA, Will leave Adger's South Wharf every Saturday.
The steamship SABAGOSSA, Capt, Crowell, will leave adger's Wharf on Saturday, March 16, at 3 o'clock A. M. March 9. RAVENEL & CO.

VIA SAVANNAH, BRUNSWICK, ST MARY'S, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER AS

FOR FLORIDA.



CAPTAIN T. J. LOCKWOOD. WILL LEAVE NOBTH ATLANTIC WHARP ON Wevery Wednesday Morning, at 8 o'clock precisely an Frei; hiscocived daily and stored free of charge. For Freight or Passage spply on board, or at the of fice of JOHN MAHONEY; Jr.; 48 East Pay, November 13 Above Craig, Tuomey & Co's. FOR SAVANNAH



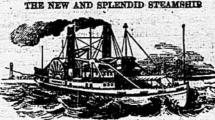
"DICTATOR," 1000 TONS BURTHEN,

CAPTAIN L. M. COXETTEB, WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARF EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT at 10 o'clock, for this port.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to office of J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents, January 15 8 uth Atlantic Wharl.

POR PALATKA, FLA., FERNANDINA. JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

SAVANNAH, GA., THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIB



"DICTATOR." 1000 TONS BURDEN, CAPOLI LOUIS M. COXETTER

ON AND ATTHE 22 26TH OCTOBER, THIS FINE SHIP will be from Middle Atlantic Wharf, every Friday Night, at 10 o'clock, for the above places.

All freight must be paid here by shippers.
Gangs of 'egroes wil be taken to the above points on the St. John's River at \$5 each. Children under ten years of age free. Horses and Mules at reduced rates, ag-Country papers advertising "the DICTATOR" will please discontinue their notices and send account to the Agents.

Charleston and Savannah Steam. Packet Line. VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.



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The Pilot Boy will touch at Bluffton on her Monday.

The Pilot Boy will touch at Bluffton on her Monday. Freight received daily and stored free of charge.

Freight ta all points except Savannah must be prepaid to Freight received after sunset.

For Freight or Passage, apply to FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents, CLAGHORN & CUNINGHAM, Agents N. B.—The Steamers of this Line connect at Charleston with South Carolina and Northeastern Railroads, and at Savannah with Central and Albany and Gulf Railroads and Florida steamers. March 1

CHARLESTON & GEORGETOWN STEAM PACKET LINE. SEMI-WEEKLY. TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVERLY MILLS, AND LANDINGS ON THE WAC-CAMAW AND BLACK RIVERS.



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Will leave Pier No. 46, N. R., on Saturday, April 6, for
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Support, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following
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First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$65; Steerage, \$35.
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EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME—First
Cabin, \$210, Second Cabin, \$30; Steerage, \$40. Cabin, \$210; Second Cabin, \$130; Steerage, \$70.

To be followed by the BALTIC, Capt A. G. JONES,

April 20.

FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK:
May 4. June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.

For Freight or Passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President,
February 27 1y No. 40 Broadway, N.-Y.

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SAMUEL DIBBLE,
Editor Orangeburg News,
Compositing, S. C. February 25

OFFICIAL.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Postofice at Charleston, for the week ending MARCH 14, 1867, and ordered to be printed in THE DAILY NEWS, agreeably to the following section of the new Postoffice Law, as the newspaper having the

largest circulation in the City of Charles SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That lists of ters remaining uncalled for in any Fostoffice in any city.

town or village, where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being published weekly or oftener, shall tare the largest circulation within range of delivery of the said

Persons calling for Letters Advertised, should tate that they are "Advertised." Office house from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. On Sundays, om 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M.

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McClelley, Anna
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McClelley, Anna Alsina, Martha Aliman, Mrs M McCord, Mrs L S

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Brewer, Ann
Broughton, Mrs T
Hayes, Bridget
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Fulmer, George
Fulfort, Gilbert W
Fulford, Cart min

Gaines, George Gentile, Giuseppe Nash, Fred

please to place the stamp near the upper right hand con-ner of the cuvelope, and they will also please to remem-ber that without the stamp a letter cannot be mailed; but

F. M. BURDELL,

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October 24

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Wynne, Nicholas

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